

The Gloiry of Woman. The most beautiful hair I ever saw in my life, said a dealer in that article in New York, was that of the Marquis de Montalvo of Cuba. She stepped for a month at the Fifth Avenue, and fell with her husband, the Marquis de Montalvo, and her two servants. The Marquis de Querve was one of the finest looking men in the world. She was tall, straight as an arrow, and her eyes were remarkably blue. Her hair was of a deep, rich black, and she had a very full and wavy set. She seemed perfectly unconscious of her superb beauty, and made no attempt to force it by using any hair-dressing preparations. Her hair was not only a source of beauty, but also a source of pride to her husband. Her complexion was soft and pure as a white rose, and her lips were curved, and bright white teeth, and her hair—here the cultivated hairdresser paused to take breath.

AGRICULTURAL. SHEEP RAISING.—The profits of sheep raising depend to a great extent on the way they are managed and treated. Some persons will not succeed in any kind of business through neglect, or lack of knowledge of that particular kind of business. The fault is not with the business, but with the person so engaged. Some think that a flock of sheep should yield a nice profit without any care on their part; many persons who engage in sheep raising seem to think that their animals will take care of themselves. This is an erroneous idea, and very fatal in its practical workings. In fact, there is no stock that requires closer watching or more than sheep, and when they have that, there is no branch of business that will pay better on the money invested than growing sheep either for mutton or wool; but a knowledge of the business is requisite to success. Suitable land should be the first object of those who intend engaging in the business; sheep will not flourish on wet soil, but the most suitable are those naturally drained, with a gravelly soil. Low, undrained land on a sheep farm may cause disease to a whole flock. It will not pay to raise sheep on all land worth \$50 per acre unless it is adapted to their growth and development, but it is said that it will pay to raise sheep on land worth \$100 per acre, and then the gross yield will be 200 per cent. upon the original cost within one year. There is an interesting point to be noted, and that is, the demand for mutton is also on the increase.

DOMESTIC. GRASS AND A POUND OF MEAT.—It is stated on good authority that an acre of Montana grass is worth \$100, and that a country farmer who has five acres will carry an ox and a sheep "from New Day till Old Michaelmas," and that while grazing during the period the former will gain 250 pounds and the latter 40 pounds in net weight of meat when slaughtered. The acre will thus yield 320 pounds of meat. It produces grass which will last for every cut of grass, but we must remember that the grass of such land differs from the average in the quality, as well as the quantity of its product. We have not the least idea what the estimated price is in this State, Northwest, of the quantity of grass required for a hundred pounds of beef or mutton. The results, of course, would be varied by moist and dry seasons, and by the quality of the grass, with which the pasture is stocked. The aptitude of the animal for fattening would also affect the result. It is claimed that in Montana the healthy grass is considered the richest of all grasses for fattening purposes, it being quite equal for fattening animals to feeding corn in addition to most of the grasses in the West.

COOKING VEGETABLES.—To have vegetables in perfect condition they must be gathered for the day's use before sunrise while they are cool, and then kept cool in a cellar or in cold water till the time for cooking them. If, however, they are gathered after sunrise, they should be put in cold water till fresh. Boil in soft water to preserve their color, and if only hard water can be got, add a little soda. Salt the water, let it boil, put in the vegetables and boil briskly; take them out as any delay after they are done spoils them. To get rid of small, slimy red worms, which sometimes lurk about the leaves, wash in warm salt water, but at once put in cold water to maintain their crispness. Beans must not be put in the pot until the water is cold, or the color and flavor will be lost. Turnips must be boiled in their skins; potatoes must be put in the pot filled with cold water three hours before boiling; then set on to boil in the same water. If these directions are carefully followed, the vegetables will come out in the best of health, and the capabilities of an important branch of food will be understood by nine out of ten.

HOUMOROUS. NEBRASKA has a law against selling liquor to minors. One day last week a youth, under age, asked a traffic ticket man for a ticket to a saloon and called for a glass of beer. "Do you want it for some one outside?" "Yes," replied the boy. The man proceeded to draw the invoice, and was astonished to see the boy deliberately took it off the bar-keeper. "Getting outside of it," was the crushing reply.

Comparative Value of Steam Engines.—Halters' recent experiments have led him to the conclusion that the difference between engines of one and two cylinders, in point of economy, is very slight. In engines of 80 to 8,000 horse power, with revolutions varying from 25 to 90 per minute, the expenditure of steam for a given amount of work remains the same for the same type of motor; the consumption for two cylinder motors are identical for Woolf and compound, whatever may be the volumes of the cylinders, provided the motors are regulated so as to give the maximum efficiency; the expenditures of steam in motors of one, two, and three cylinders, suitably regulated and constructed, are so nearly alike that the choice may be governed in each instance merely by the fitness of the engine for the particular purpose desired.

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**KIDNEY WORT**  
It is the most effectual remedy for cleansing the system of all morbid acids. It should be used in all cases of RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, SPRAINS, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, and all other diseases of the blood and skin. It is a pleasant and palatable beverage, and its use is highly recommended by all medical authorities.

### ROSEBERRY'S

**ROSEBERRY'S**  
It is a powerful purgative, and is used in all cases of constipation, biliousness, and indigestion. It is a pleasant and palatable beverage, and its use is highly recommended by all medical authorities.

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**LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND**  
It is a powerful purgative, and is used in all cases of constipation, biliousness, and indigestion. It is a pleasant and palatable beverage, and its use is highly recommended by all medical authorities.

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